



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

III. GUAGING PROMOTED, Being an Appendix
to Stereometrical Propositions, formerly published by Rob. An-
dersoⁿ. Printed for Johⁿ. Coniers 1669. in Octavo.

IN this small Tract the Author reduceth his former Doctrine of *Gauging* to farther Practice, and illustrateth the same by Examples.

And first he supposeth the *Axis* of a *Pyramid*, *Cone*, *Sphere*, *Parabolical*, and *Hyperbolical Conoid*, and of a Figure of different *Bases*, which he calls a *Frustrum* of a *Prisme*, which if round, may resemble a Drinking Cup like an *Horn*, having its top squeezed into an *Elliptick* form, and the bottom remaining either a *Circle*, or be likewise compres'd; the said *Axis* to be divided into equal *Segments*, and *Plains* passing through those *Segments* erect to the *Axis*; to divide the above-mention'd *Solids* into divers *Portions* or *Rings*: and upon these Foundations, *viz.* That in the *Parabolical Conoid* the *second* differences of the *Solid Contents* of the whole Figures so divided are *equal*; but in the rest of these *Solids* their *third* Differences are *equal*: he hath futed his Examples to the *Axes* cut by the said *Plains* at 3 Inches distance from each other, shewing first the nature of the differences in hand, and then some easie wayes to attain a *first*, *second*, and *third* difference; and how out of them to compute the several *Capacities* sought by Additions of *Differences* plac'd in several *Columns*. Lastly, He gives directions for the more easie Calculation of the *second* *Segments* of the *Sphere* and *Spheroid*.

But we must not omit to take notice, that this Author, speaking pag. 23. of such *Elliptick Solids*, whose *Bases* are unlike, asserts, That every such *Elliptick Solid* is equal to the *Frustrum* or *Truncus* of an *Hyperbolick Conoid*, the Circular *Bases* whereof are equal to the *Elliptick Bases* of the *Solid propos'd*; and the Height of the one *Frustrum* equal to the Height of the other: the Invention and Demonstration whereof argues good Knowledge in Geometry.

ERRAT. in N^o. 46.

P. 928. l. 1. r. *punctum D in B*, ib. l. 28. r. *fertissime omnium aget*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by T. N. for John Martyn Printer to the Royal Society, and
re to be sold at the Bell a little without Temple-Bar, 1669.